

it was their wish to find a means by which they might express their feelings publicly, so that the name of Sir Arthur Kennedy might be handed down from generation to generation. It was for this reason that he was there to speak on behalf of the large Chinese community of this colony in support of the motion before the meeting.

The Chairman then informed the meeting that the Hon. J. M. Price would bring forward a scheme which he had prepared for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy and which he would submit to the meeting.

The Hon. J. M. Price said he feared that they labored under some misapprehension in saying that he had already prepared a scheme for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy. It was true that he had had the honor of being consulted by several gentlemen, leading residents of the colony, with reference to the probable cost of a public statue, these gentlemen, having desired to have this information in the event of this meeting arriving at a decision in favour of the description of a monument. He could not himself boast of having had much experience in monumental works of art in bronze, but he had the opportunity of consulting an able professional gentleman in the government department with which he was connected who had had considerable insight into work of the kind, and of verifying the information given by him, by data obtained outside the colony. So that he was therefore in a position to furnish the meeting with an estimate of the probable cost of a statue in the event of their predilections leaning in that direction. The cost of a figure in bronze, of a semi-heroic stature, that is to say, one half size larger than life, executed by the best talent in England, and erected on a pedestal of granite, would come to about \$8,000, a sum the speaker thought well within the range of a public subscription, he might add, the Hongkong community in matters of public interest and of public sympathy. Having touched on the form of memorial that had appeared to him to himself alone, but to many other residents, as the most fitting and the most appropriate, he would take the opportunity to offer a suggestion or two of his own with reference to the form of memorial which he thought they should adopt. They were met there to do honour to one who was perhaps one of the most popular Governors Hongkong has ever had, popular not alone as a public man but for his personal qualities as a private individual. (The interpreter correctly translated the feelings which animated the meeting he should say it would desire that the well-remembered form and features of their late valued and lamented Governor should become as familiar to succeeding generations of colonists as they were to themselves, and that whatever might be the ultimate character of the memorial to be decided on by this meeting, the main object should not be lost sight of, namely, their personal testimony to the private qualities of the man, no less than the public abilities of the Governor (applause). If he had interpreted their sentiments correctly, then he thought they should not embark in a Kennedy Institute, Church, Endowment, or in Kennedy Scholarships—all admirable no doubt in their utilitarian object. If they embarked in these what would happen a century hence, or less, he might say a quarter of a century hence? Society in this colony being ever shifting and changing, it being like a dissolving view, old faces disappearing every year to be succeeded by new ones, and a quarter of a century hence your Kennedy endowment would be there, but the memory of the man whom they specially designed to honour by such means would have faded in the haze and mist of years, and but few persons would know of the endowment which they would know of only by the memorial carved by the name of Kennedy which they now had in the middle of our city a large pile of buildings called the Murray Barracks. They are not a thing of beauty, perhaps, but they are pretentious by reason of their vast and capacious dimensions. Not far from them we have Murray Road and a Murray Pier, and there is also a Murray Battery. It would surprise some of them to learn that all these structures were so called in order to do honour to the name and to perpetuate the memory of one who was much respected and esteemed by the generation which preceded us. He would ask how many of them, in spite of the hopes and aspirations of those who preceded them, knew who Murray was, and notwithstanding all the structures bearing his name which confront us as daily reminders of that name. He thought it would be the natural feeling of the meeting that the honoured name of Kennedy should not be consigned to the same precarious fate; and therefore he concluded their preference would naturally be that the memorial to be adopted should take the form of a statue, because a public statue of Sir Arthur Kennedy would never lose its individuality. Public statues were said to be the most lasting form of recognition; that a generous people can make to those public men who have served them well and faithfully. He ventured to think therefore in their own case pre-eminently—he said pre-eminently, because, as he remarked before, society here was ever changing like a dissolving view—in the present case, a statue would be the most proper and most imperishable form of tribute they could pay to him whose death they so deeply mourned and whose name they now desired to hand down to posterity as that of a man who was able to win their affection by his private and personal merits, and to command their respect by the even manner in which he held the balance between the mixed races over whom he had been sent by his Sovereign to govern, a man whose sole aspiration, while he was with them, was the welfare and material prosperity of the races committed to his care without distinction of class or nationality.—(applause).

Mr. A. P. MacEwen said he had been asked to propose a resolution, and in doing so to make a few remarks. The remarks of previous speakers, however, had been so appropriate and full as touching on the successful career of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy as Governor of this colony, that it would be but a waste of time to repeat what he had to say on the same ground. He thought they had touched chiefly on what may be considered the sober and political side of his character, and he could not help thinking that the lighter shades had a great deal to do in endearing his memory to many old colonists. Perhaps he might be permitted to allude to these, as it was more in connection with them that in those days he personally knew him. He alluded to the interest he always took in all their pleasures and pastimes. It was he, thought, hardly necessary for him to remind those present to 1876 of the encouragement and support Sir Arthur Kennedy always gave to every exercise that was manly, and healthy, and every pleasure that was innocent. He referred to their sports, cricket matches, regattas, races, and all social gatherings or public entertainments that tended to bring the public together in peace and harmony. These may be considered by some as minor points in a Governor's career, but he could confidently affirm that in Sir Arthur Kennedy's case they, in connection with his straightforward and high character and administrative abilities, were of the most popular, respected, and successful Governors that ever ruled from the Colonial Office (applause). Even after he left them, he took, and never ceased to take, the keenest interest in the colony itself and his old friends. He thought we could not do better than perpetuate his memory by erecting a public statue in some prominent position in this colony.

suggest Kennedy Road—and he felt certain that should his resolution be carried, every firm, public company, and private resident, will come forward with liberal aid to assist the committee that would be elected, in erecting a statue that would not only be a credit to the colony but a lasting remembrance of a true, just, and upright man. (Applause.) The resolution he would propose was—

That this meeting be desirous of paying just and grateful tribute to the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, late Governor of this colony, is of opinion that the most appropriate way of effecting this object will be by erecting a statue in some public position in the colony, and accordingly resolves on this form of memorial.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said that it was with very much pleasure he rose to second the motion of his friend Mr. MacEwen. He had heard a great many proposals made as to the form the memorial to the late Sir Arthur Kennedy should take, and he was of opinion that, of them all, that which embodied in the resolution is the most appropriate, and he was glad it had fallen to his lot to second the proposal for the statue. He was here during the whole of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration. He well remembered the day he landed and the day he embarked, and he could bear testimony to his uprightness of character and to his desire to do good to favour one race nor the other. In his Council, of which he was a member during the whole of his administration, nothing could be more satisfactory to his members than his conduct of the public business. The advance this colony has made in education since the commencement of his career here was owing to him.—(applause). At a dinner in this Hall, on its being mentioned to Sir Arthur Kennedy he at once took it up, and in a very short time they had the Lighthouses. In all public matters Sir Arthur Kennedy always warmly supported those which he considered advisable and useful, and he cordially supported the object of the meeting and seconded the resolution of the last speaker.

Mr. T. Jackson then rose and said he had very great pleasure in supporting the resolution. He had had the honor of the intimate acquaintance of Sir Arthur Kennedy, and he cordially echoed the sentiments which had been expressed by the previous speakers. He more honourable, more upright, more truthful, or more thoroughly respected representative of Her Majesty never came from the Colonial Office. Whether he took him in his private capacity presiding at his table in Government House, or in his public capacity in the Council Chamber or elsewhere, they found him the same upright, courteous gentleman. They had met to have his memory perpetuated in perpetual bronze. I would think it a great pity if those old features (pointing to the oil painting of Sir Arthur, at his back) should ever be forgotten in Hongkong. (applause). He hoped Her Majesty's Government would be so good as to send many such Governors to Hongkong, and he could only say the inhabitants of the colony would be delighted.—(applause).

Mr. C. P. Chater rising amidst applause said he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution brought forward by Mr. MacEwen and seconded by Mr. Ryrie. He said he thought that of all the different views that had been thrown out with regard to perpetuating the memory of their late lamented Governor the one before the meeting was the best of all, and he therefore had very great pleasure in supporting the resolution.—(applause).

Mr. E. N. Mody said he could not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing, on behalf of the Parsee and Indian communities of Hongkong, their hearty and cordial cooperation in support of the proposition made by Mr. MacEwen, and endorsing the sentiments already expressed by the previous speakers in honour of their late good Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy.—(applause).

The Chairman then read the resolution and said they would observe that this was a proposal submitted to the meeting, and it was quite open to any one present to offer an amendment to the resolution. It was of opinion that the memorial to be erected should be in the form of a statue. If any gentleman was desirous of proposing such an amendment he should be glad to receive it, and the meeting, he was sure, would be glad to listen to anything that might be said on the subject.

No amendment being offered, the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously amid great applause.

The Chairman said that, consequent upon the passing of the resolution, Mr. W. H. Forbes would now propose a resolution for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

Mr. W. H. Forbes then rose and said he had very great pleasure in proposing the following resolution—

That for the purpose of giving effect to the resolution of this meeting as to the memorial to be erected in honor of Sir Arthur Kennedy, late Governor of this colony, a committee be appointed to consider the subject, and to report to the meeting on the 19th inst.

Mr. MacEwen proposed that Mr. Forbes's name be added to the list of the Committee.

This was accordingly done and the resolution thus amended was, upon being put to the meeting, carried unanimously.

The Chairman in calling attention to the next resolution said it was one that he felt certain would command sympathy. His Honour Mr. Justice Russell would propose a resolution which would, he thought, commend itself to all.

Mr. Justice Russell said he thought as there was still a good deal of business to be brought before the meeting he had better make his remarks short and he thought the resolution he would then read would commend itself to every one present. The resolution was—

That this meeting records the deep sense of sorrow with which the Hongkong Community received the sad news of Sir Arthur Kennedy's death and desires to express the heartfelt sympathy and confidence of all creeds and classes with the members of his family in their great bereavement; and further that the same be recorded in the necessary steps for forwarding to them a copy of this resolution.

The speaker then added that Dr. Ho Kai in his speech had admirably expressed the feeling the speaker knew existed among the Chinese community—it was only one feeling—and it was, as this resolution puts it, one of heartfelt sorrow. He therefore proposed this resolution.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple seconded the resolution. He said he had the pleasure of knowing the late Governor for several years, and the resolution possessed his cordial sympathy.

Mr. E. Ryrie suggested the addition of the words "and that full report of the proceedings of this meeting be adopted, and the resolution put to the meeting and carried unanimously."

Richard McDonnell. It was no part of the object for which this meeting had been called; but he was quite sure they would listen to him with attention.—(applause).

Mr. Ho Kai then resumed the floor and he wished on behalf of the Chinese community in this colony to address a few words on a subject which had for them, as Chinese, a large amount of interest and occupied a place very near their hearts.

About two years ago, shortly after the death of Sir Richard McDonnell, it was the intention of the Chinese to erect a monument to his memory, but this was not done on account of circumstances which he would to a certain extent explain. No favourable opportunity occurred on which the Chinese could communicate the matter to the rest of the community or consult them as to what sort of a memorial should be erected. Now, while the Chinese were anxious to do all due honor to the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, their long cherished wish to perpetuate the memory of Sir Richard McDonnell revives and rekindles afresh, and they wished to take this opportunity to consult the foreign community on the subject and to ask for their co-operation and advice. It is more than ten years since Sir Richard McDonnell was with us, and that he is so well remembered by the Chinese community, and he believed by the foreign community as well, testified to the good and favourable impression he made. His valuable services were well known to all. He sought to do justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects without distinction of race, and how he strove and laboured both day and night for the good of the colony, and his long cherished wish to perpetuate the memory of Sir Richard McDonnell revives and rekindles afresh, and they wished to take this opportunity to consult the foreign community on the subject and to ask for their co-operation and advice. It is more than ten years since Sir Richard McDonnell was with us, and that he is so well remembered by the Chinese community, and he believed by the foreign community as well, testified to the good and favourable impression he made. His valuable services were well known to all. 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Ugly rumours have been current this morning (July 7th) with regard to the state of affairs on board the steamship *Dale*, now at anchor in the quarantine station off Stonecutters Island. From the alarming character of the reports which have been openly discussed in many places of public resort within the Colony, one would apparently have good grounds for believing that cholera in its most dangerous form was in our midst. However, we are inclined to think that the rumours alluded to are not merely exaggerations, but may be safely set down as being positively without substantial foundation in fact, and probably owe their origin to the childish folly of some feeble apostle of garrulity who lacks the sense to be able to discriminate between a harmless jest and what may likely enough become a very serious matter. It has been reported that many deaths have occurred since last night on board the *Dale*; that the Chinese passengers have become moribund at their irksome detention; and that Captain Allison has declared his intention of leaving the vessel unless some sort of relief is offered by the Government. There are no means by which outsiders can satisfactorily verify these alarming rumours; but under all circumstances we feel justified in concluding that they are mere canards, unworthy of credence.

It cannot be denied, however, that matters as regards the *Dale* afford sufficient grounds for grave alarm, and we are disposed to consider that the action, or rather inaction, of the Government is open to severe censure. The *Dale* arrived from Swatow on the 4th inst. with, we believe, several hundred Chinese passengers on board. Mr. PINKERTON, the chief mate, died at Swatow of cholera the previous day, and two deaths amongst the passengers from the same terrible disease occurred after the vessel's arrival in this harbour. It is needless to say that immediately the *Dale* arrived here she was visited by the Health Officer, who, on learning the actual position of affairs, had the yellow flag hoisted, made his report to the Government, and the steamer, with her infection and living freight, received instructions to take up her station in solitude at Stonecutters Island. No one can blame the Government for this prompt action; it is imperative in a desperate case of this kind to act in no half-hearted fashion, and although private interests may and undoubtedly do suffer by these drastic and high-handed measures in the unwritten laws of all nations the salutary rule—*publicum bonum privato est preferendum*—is very properly strictly adhered to in all matters where the public health is concerned. Well, we have the steamer *Dale*, a vessel admittedly infected with the plague, lying at anchor a few hundred yards from Stonecutters Island—practically an uninhabited island be it remembered—with hundreds of Chinese passengers on board. She is strictly quarantined day and night by armed police launches, and under no pretence whatever is communication allowed between the shore and the parish steamer. The Medical Officer of the port is the only person allowed on board. Now the question is this—Is it a wise, a necessary or a discreet measure to keep these four or five hundred passengers closely cooped up on board a ship where the worst of all known diseases is admitted to be rampant? We think not, and shall be surprised if there is another place on the face of the globe where such a glaring folly would be allowed to be carried out under the power of the law. Surely it would be better to land the infected persons on Stonecutters Island, where hospitals ought long since to have been erected for their accommodation, so as to afford the others every available chance of escaping a danger which, as we have recently seen in the terrible calamity at Damietta in Egypt, might easily send hundreds to their graves in the course of a few hours. To insist on these people remaining on board a vessel where cholera is acknowledged to be, appears to us to be a most unreasonable stretching of the law. It is, besides, a rank injustice to the poor wretches who are actually staring "grim death in the face every hour in the day."

Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having made the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, after undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not affording cholera experiences last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and this

community at large, look to Governor BOWEN to see that our well grounded complaints are removed without loss of time. If cholera is admitted into Hongkong through the culpable neglect of the Government authorities, a very grave responsibility will undoubtedly rest on the Head of the Executive.

The cholera, we understand, still wears a serious aspect. Five deaths have already occurred on board the *Dale*, and the sick man on board the *Douglas* died this morning (9th inst.) and was buried at sea. Two more vessels, the *Namoa* and *Chi-yuen*, have gone over to the quarantine station. The *Namoa*, which left Swatow on July 2nd, arrived in harbour at 5.45 p.m. yesterday afternoon and was at once despatched over to Stonecutters Island; but the *Chi-yuen* which left Swatow on the 4th inst., and arrived in Hongkong at 6.45 p.m., was allowed to lie for about an hour in the midst of the shipping before receiving orders to take up her place at the quarantine ground. This hardly seems all right, and we cannot impress it too strongly on the officials concerned, that no time should be lost in placing all vessels from an infected port, in quarantine immediately on their arrival in harbour.

The hasty arrangements made by the Government on Stonecutters Island are the reverse of satisfactory. Dr. MARQUIS has gone over from the Government Civil Hospital, and will no doubt be most assiduous in his attentions to his patients; but so far he has neither accommodation nor the appliances necessary to fight against a disease of this character. A few tents have been borrowed from the military; but what use will they be in the event of a heavy rain storm? Where are the baths and other appliances indispensable in cases of cholera? Space will not permit us to deal at length with the matter to-day; but we will make one suggestion which we submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. The hospital ship *Opussum* is lying idle in the harbour. She is admirably suited for the purpose. The naval authorities ought to be ready to afford all the assistance in their power in a case of emergency, so that there should exist no difficulties in the way of procuring this floating hospital. Let the *Opussum* be towed over to Stonecutters Island, and a proper system of segregation adopted without loss of time. There has already been too much time lost by neglecting practical measures.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the observations we made in our issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., referring to the scandalously insufficient arrangements made by the local Government to grapple with the difficulties presented by the sudden appearance of cholera in the waters of the Colony, have not been sown on barren ground. In the course of our remarks we then said—

Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having made the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, after undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not affording cholera experiences last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and this

In justice it must be admitted that as soon as the emergency arose, the Government, according to the lights of His Excellency's advisers, lost very little time in making what was presumed to be the best possible arrangements under the circumstances. A commencement was quickly made in the construction of matsheds on Stonecutters Island for the accommodation of patients, and military tents were borrowed from His Excellency the Major General Commanding and erected without loss of time. Truly enough these measures were altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of what was unquestionably a most serious crisis; still it may be fairly conceded that the Government showed itself amenable to reason, and ready to do all within its power in what was considered best for the public interests.

It is openly stated—and we exceedingly regret that any grounds should exist for such a statement—that Sir GEORGE BOWEN is fast degenerating into a mere puppet in the hands of a select coterie of his advisers. His Excellency is openly censured for leaving so much power in the hands of his subordinates, and it is broadly hinted that he would better study his own official reputation and the interests of the Colony by personally devoting a little more of his time and attention to the duties of his high and responsible position, instead of leaving the entire control of the machine of government to the Colonial Secretary, and his mightiness "the honourable the Surveyor General." Sir GEORGE BOWEN will know how far these public remarks are justified; we have done our duty in pointing out that His Excellency's popularity is rapidly on the decline, not merely with one party, but to every section

of our cosmopolitan community. As pointed out, the Government displayed laudable energy in borrowing tents and in proceeding with the construction of matsheds on Stonecutters Island—after we had called attention to the deficiencies in the hospital accommodation on that convenient quarantine refuge. By good fortune the cholera has not proved a dangerous visitant, although several lives have been lost—perhaps recklessly thrown away—but had it proved epidemic, as might easily have been the case, who shall say that the Hongkong Government would not have been blamed, and justly blamed for the incompleteness of their arrangements to enable them to fairly grapple with the difficulties of the position? We consider that Governor Bowen has been most unfairly treated by his immediate advisers; he is a comparative stranger in Hongkong and could have very little, if any, experience of his cholera visitations. Why, we ask, was His Excellency not apprised of our previous experiences and of the measures then adopted, so that he could form his own judgment, and decide what under all circumstances was the best course to pursue? We ask, but we ask in vain, and we may wait till doomsday before we receive a reply. However, we repeat, what we stated on Saturday, that some high officer of the government is responsible for the disgraceful lack of accommodation on Stonecutters Island for the unfortunate persons from the quarantined steamers *Dale* and *Douglas*, when these vessels were first sent across the harbour—and we say that the responsible officer is Mr. J. M. PRICE, "the honourable the Surveyor General."

Last year when we were visited by cholera, several excellent wooden and mat buildings were constructed on Stonecutters Island, buildings specially designed for patients suffering from this dangerous disease, and containing ample accommodation, not merely for purposes of segregation, but for the proper treatment of those infected. Previous to last year the turrets and other portions of the old convict prison had been utilised. A few months ago, prior to the arrival of Sir GEORGE BOWEN, Mr. J. M. PRICE took it upon himself to order the demolition of these useful structures. Why the Surveyor General, who had only recently arrived from England, so hastily demolished all traces of the good work accomplished by his *locum tenens*, leaving the colony practically at the mercy of any infectious disease, we are not in a position to state authoritatively. Perhaps it was some selfish personal interests, perhaps to lead up to his own aggrandisement, perchance to save the Government the expense of paying the watchman's wages. Whatever Mr. PRICE's ideas may have been, it is positively certain that without any apparent justifiable reason he caused these useful buildings to be demolished, without providing anything in the shape of a suitable substitute. His Excellency the Governor is respectfully invited to thoroughly investigate the truth of these assertions. As to the extent of Mr. PRICE's culpability we would rather not venture an opinion; we leave the Government and the public to form their own ideas. Fortunately the present plague of cholera has not been a severe one, but deaths unhappily have occurred, and how far the Hongkong Government is responsible for these deaths is a matter for after consideration.

Faithful announcement in our advertising columns it will be seen that the Canton-Hongkong Wa Hop Telegraph Company, having completed the line from the City of Rams to Kow-wa, a small village on the mainland of China, directly opposite Stonecutters Island, will be prepared to accept telegrams for transmission from the general public, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant. We have on previous occasions written in complimentary terms of the combined energy and enterprise which, against national superstitions and traditions, and in the face of immense difficulties, persevered in the laudable and enlightened task of connecting by telegraph this great emporium of trade with the first commercial city in China, and we have now to eulogise the liberality and enlightenment of the promoters of this Chinese company in throwing open a line, which has been constructed under most adverse circumstances and at a heavy outlay, to the outside world on terms entirely without parallel in the history of the telegraph throughout the world. The tariff for messages between Hongkong and Canton has been fixed at *Five cents per word*, undoubtedly the lowest rate charged by any telegraph company on the face of the globe. In addition to this nominal charge, there is a temporary extra charge of one cent per word, to defray the cost of transmission by steam launch from the Company's office in Hongkong to the terminus at Kow-wa. As soon as the requisite permission is obtained from the British Government to connect the land-line at Kow-wa by cable with Hongkong, this temporary charge will be abolished. So long as the laying of this cable is interdicted by the Government, the community will be the sufferers, and although the financial loss may not be a heavy one, the principle adopted by the Secretary of State in dealing with this matter is radically bad and wholly indefensible. The Canton-Hongkong Wa Hop Telegraph Company deserves well of the commercial world of Hongkong; these liberal-minded Chinese reformers deserve well not only of the British but of all other European governments. The opening of this telegraph line is the beginning of the end, the first step taken in Southern China, to practically open up the country. After the line has been formally opened, we may find occasion to deal more minutely and at greater length with the probable results of this remarkable enterprise; at present, it is enough to direct attention to the Company's prospectus, and to express our intense gratification that Mr. HO AXET and his worthy colleagues have succeeded

fully carried out an important work, and earned for themselves the proud distinction of being the real pioneers of European civilisation in the southern provinces of the Chinese Empire.

THE GOVERNOR AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by his *aide-de-camp* Liddell Lewis of "The Buffs," and Mr. Rochefort Maguire, his private secretary, paid a visit to St. Joseph's College on the afternoon of Friday last. Arriving at 3 o'clock His Excellency was received by Bishop Raimondi, and the Brother Director of the College. On entering the hall, the choir, composed of the scholars, sang "Welcome to our Governor," and five addresses were delivered by the boys, two in English, one in Portuguese, one in French, and one in Italian.

His Excellency then said—

Monsignor Raimondi,

Mr. Director and Gentlemen,

I assure you that it was with much pleasure that I accepted the invitation to visit, this day, St. Joseph's College. It is alike my duty and my pleasure, as the Governor of this Colony, to encourage by every means in my power all literary and educational institutions. The active interest which, during my long career as a Colonial Governor, I have always taken in such establishments, is formed on the conviction that, in the absence of moral and religious culture, the fabric of domestic life, and even the apparently firmest guarantees of political institutions, are equally insecure. It is admitted on all sides that the most formidable impediments to civilization and good government are ignorance and evils which ignorance produces. The mass of suffering and of crime directly or indirectly traceable thereto is appalling. Thence come most of the inmates of our gaols, and of the victims of drunkenness, vice, and disease. The aggregate of their misery, and the loss of their services to the community are indeed grievous; while the cost of their punishment is a very serious item in the public expenditure. Every effort should be made to bring about a cure, or at least, a diminution of such evils; and next to the influences of religion, no effort appears more reasonable, more ready at hand, and more likely to prove efficient than the liberal support by the Government of Colleges and Primary Schools, coupled with public libraries, museums, and literary associations, calculated to raise the moral and intellectual tone of the people, and to breathe a right spirit into them. I will not, on the present occasion, enter at length on a discussion of the various branches of education which should be taught in the Public Schools of this Colony. But I desire to take this opportunity of pointing out the supreme importance that the youth of all races in this heterogeneous colony should acquire, for their own sake and with a view to their own advancement in life, a practical knowledge of the English language, which, like the English race, is fast overspreading the world from one end of it to the other. Already nearly 100 millions of mankind, in the British Isles, in the British Colonies, in the United States of America, and elsewhere, speak English as their mother tongue; while certainly not more than 40 millions so speak either French, or German, the European languages most diffused after English. On this subject, I will content myself by quoting the opinion which an eminent statesman and scholar of France expressed some years ago as "to the mission of England and the English language." He said: "England's great mission is that which was foretold by Shakespeare with his wonderful spirit of prophecy, not far from the time when the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot in the New World. It is to form Empires; to be *Magna Virtus Mater*; to spread over the earth Freedom and Civilization. Fifty years hence the United States of America will be more populous, more wealthy, and more powerful than any European community. One hundred years hence Australia will be a greater Nation than the present United States. Some 200 millions of men, then, must emerge from the world, man and scholar of France expressed some years ago as "to the mission of England and the English language." He said: "England's great mission is that which was foretold by Shakespeare with his wonderful spirit of prophecy, not far from the time when the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot in the New World. It is to form Empires; to be *Magna Virtus Mater*; to spread over the earth Freedom and Civilization. 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MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

No. 459.

DEATH.

At Swatow, on the 3rd July, after a short and painful illness, JAMES HAMILTON PINKERTON, Chief Officer of the S. S. *Dale*, aged 32 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

The meeting of Hongkong residents in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal for the erection of a memorial in honor of the late Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, was in every sense of the word a thoroughly representative one. Presided over by Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, the Chief Justice of the Colony, the assemblage included most of the leading members of the various races of which this peculiarly cosmopolitan community is composed. Men representing many different nationalities, of various shades of both social and political thought and opinion, and of almost every recognised creed in the known world came together with but one accord—the generous impulse to honor the illustrious dead. A distinguished officer of the British Crown who had spent a life-time in the service of his country in nearly all parts of the world, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY crossed the boundary line which separates us from all earthly hopes and thoughts, full of years and honors, at a time when his public labors were ended, when, as Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO very aptly expressed it, “he had retired in order to enjoy some period of rest at the close of his life.” Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY’s public career was unquestionably a long and useful one; the distinctions conferred on him by an appreciative country were fairly earned; he had won the palm and had a right to wear it. And although men’s good actions are said to be undying, and more enduring than monuments of brass and marble, who shall say that the spontaneous expression of opinion of the community of Hongkong on Saturday, that the memory of “good Sir ARTHUR” should be perpetuated in the place he loved so well by a memorial statue, was in itself not a greater honour to the man than had ever been bestowed on him throughout the many years of his eventful life.

Although the preliminary proceedings in the City Hall were drawn out to a somewhat alarming extent by the staggering eloquence of some of our leading orators, the unanimity of feeling which prevailed from beginning to end was especially gratifying. As usual on such occasions, a good deal of verbose nonsense was indulged in by more than one of the speakers; and statements were made with reference to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY which had much better been left unsaid, as they will not bear the light of a strict analysis. The learned Chief Justice waxed quite eloquent in paying what we cannot doubt was a justly merited tribute of respect to the character of his old chief and friend, and so far as we are able to judge, his estimate of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY was a singularly correct one. We do not, however, consider that Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO displayed his accustomed acumen in indicating what could only be taken as a most invidious comparison between the abilities of Governor KENNEDY and those of his immediate successor in Hongkong; nor can we subscribe to his lordship’s quasi-apologetic observation, that such ordinary qualities as a readiness to discuss at all times any private or political subject of importance and to give a straightforward answer that might always be relied on to all questions on public matters, are more to be desired in a Governor than even the most brilliant intellect. According to this standard of reasoning, intellect in a colonial Governor is a useless incumbrance, and the fittest candidate for such a position is a well-drilled departmental clerk, who makes up for his lack of brain power by a strict adherence to the fixed rules of official red tape. This, of course, all nonsense, and we can only assume that the Chief Justice, probably without knowing it, and meaning well, spoke *ad rem*. If, as has been often said, distinction is not in being heard of far and wide, but in being solid, straightforward and loving what is right; the late Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY requires no apologist, but has every claim to take a place in the front rank of modern colonial rulers. He was admittedly not a brilliant statesman, and it is said of him by those who had opportunities of knowing him best, that he was too easy-going; and in later years too much disposed to leave heavy responsibilities in the hands of his subordinates. He was, however, a successful and popular Governor of Hongkong notwithstanding his pronounced Tory proclivities, and it is in recognition of the sound judgment which ensured success in his government, and the sterling qualities of the man which won him popularity, that the citizens of Hongkong propose to pay him posthumous honours.

Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON’S speech was taken as a whole, such an admirable one that it was a pity the cloven hoof of occasionally cropping up. The honorable unofficial member, although a stranger to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, and his policy, as the representative of the princely house of JAMNATH, MARATHA & Co., which, as he very properly pointed out, had been identified with the interests of the colony since its foundation, had an undoubted claim to be heard, apart altogether from his own personal connection with

Hongkong, which has extended over a period of thirty-three years. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was strikingly felicitous when he said that the prosperity of this place does not depend upon the policy, good or bad, of any man, and his allusions to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY as a courteous gentleman, an able and impartial administrator, and worthy representative of the Civil Service of the Crown were exceedingly graceful; but the excellent effect of these remarks were completely marred by the ill-natured, injudicious and totally uncalculated underhand references to Governor HENNESSY. It seems a great pity that Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON should have thought fit on such an occasion to show spiteful feelings, and considered it necessary to satirically emphasise that Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY had not invited race distinctions, nor fostered class enmities, and was not a genius; and there was surely no reason why he should have gone so far out of his way to assume the role of panegyrist to his friends the “able counsellors.” The honorable member apparently possesses the fatal facility of never knowing when “to let well alone.”

The remarks made by Mr. REINERS on behalf of the German community, by Mr. ROMANO for the Portuguese, and by Dr. Ho KAI in the name of the Chinese residents were brief and to the point. The same cannot be said of the prosy harangue delivered by “the honourable the Surveyor General.” That worthy official was called upon by the Chairman to bring forward a scheme which he was supposed to have prepared for erecting a statue, should the proposed memorial take that form. Mr. PRICE commenced by explaining that the Chief Justice was under some misapprehension about a scheme having been prepared, as he had merely been asked to prepare some information as to the probable cost of a statue. The honorable gentleman modestly disclaimed having had an extensive personal experience in monumental works, but he had remedied this deficiency by consulting “an able professional gentleman” in his own department, and the cost of a figure in bronze of heroic stature, executed by the best talent in England, and erected on a granite pedestal, would come to about \$8,000. So far so good, and had Mr. PRICE quietly sat down after supplying the special information which he had been requested to furnish, there would have been little room for cavilling. But “the honourable the Surveyor General” is an unfortunate victim to *cacoethis loquendi*, and instead of collapsing after performing his part of the programme, he must needs indulge in a tiresome farrago of inflated flattery, of which we reproduce the following as a choice specimen:—

If I have interpreted your sentiments correctly, then I think we should not embark in a Kennedy Institute, Charity, Endowment, or in Kennedy Scholarships—all admirable no doubt in their humanitarian object. If you embark in these what will happen a century hence, or less, I may say a quarter of a century hence? Society in this colony is ever shifting and changing, it is like a dissolving view, old faces disappear every year to be succeeded by new ones, and a quarter of a century hence your Kennedy endowment would be there, but the memory of the man whom you specially designed to honour by such means will have faded in the haze and mist of years, and of few persons beyond an occasional student of local history would know how or why your memorial came by the name of Kennedy. I would point my meaning by an illustration: We have in the middle of our city a large pile of buildings called the Murray Barracks. They are not a thing of beauty, perhaps, but they are pretentious by reason of their vast and capacious dimensions. Not far from them we have Murray Road and a Murray Pier, and there is also a Murray Battery. It would surprise some of you to learn that all these structures were so called in order to do honour to the name and to perpetuate the memory of one who was much revered and esteemed by a generation who preceded us, and would ask how many of us, in spite of the hopes and aspirations of those who preceded us, know who Murray was, and notwithstanding all the structures bearing his name which confront us as daily reminders of that name. I think it would be the natural feeling of this meeting that the honoured name of Kennedy should not be consigned to the same precarious fate; and therefore I think our preference would naturally be that the memorial to be adopted should take the form of a statue, because a public statue of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY would never lose its individuality.

Nothing more quickly destroys an error than to attempt to establish it scientifically, so we leave Mr. PRICE’S extraordinary logic and apropos illustrations to common-sense consideration without further comment.

It was a relief after the affected Jesuitism of the Surveyor-General to hear Mr. A. P. MACLEW’S in straightforward, manly fashion come to the real object of the meeting, namely, to propose that a public statue be erected as a just and grateful tribute to the memory of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY. Mr. MACLEW with excellent judgment referred to the great interest Sir ARTHUR always took in, and the substantial support and encouragement he frequently gave to our national sports and pastimes, and made eloquent allusion to his social attributes, which, combined with his upright character and administrative ability, tended to make him one of the most popular, respected and successful governors that ever came from the Colonial Office. Mr. PRICE’S references, when seconding the proposal for a statue, to such practical works as the advance of education and the establishment of our lighthouses, which will ever be associated with the name of Governor KENNEDY, were also strictly to the point. After Mr. T. JACKSON, Mr. C. P. CHAN, and Mr. H. N. MOSEY on behalf of the Chinese and Indian communities, had spoken in favor of the proposed memorial taking the form of a public statue, Mr. MACLEW’S motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. W. H. FORBES then proposed the

election of a body of gentlemen to act as a committee, which with a resolution brought forward by Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL conveying the sympathy of the community to the members of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY’S family, brought the legitimate business of the meeting to a termination.

As we have previously stated, we thoroughly agree with the object of Saturday’s meeting, and with the decision so unanimously arrived at. A public statue appears to us to be the most appropriate memorial, under all circumstances, that could have been adopted, and we cannot doubt that the gentlemen in whose hands the task of carrying out the work has been placed, will ensure that our tribute of respect to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY will alike prove a credit to the munificence and taste of the community.

Two years ago in dealing in these columns with what at that time was the vexed question of Chinese-coolie emigration to the Australian Colonies, we indulged in some strong animadversions on the unsatisfactory manner in which these so-called free emigrants were examined prior to leaving this colony by the officers of the Emigration Department. We then said referring to the notorious *Glamis Castle* case:—“That the Emigration Officer’s examination was a thorough farce, must be patent to every one who knows anything of the manner in which these sham examinations are conducted, and we must hold the Governor responsible for permitting such a state of affairs to exist.” And with further reference to the common practice in Hongkong of one government official filling two or three different positions, which we took the liberty of saying—was a principle “rotten to the core and wholly indefensible,” we observed: “The time has surely come when the Augean Stable wants a thorough cleaning out, and we would strongly recommend that a start be made at once in the Emigration Department.” Most of our readers will remember that Captain THOMSON, who in addition to his position of Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, &c., held that of Emigration Officer, took umbrage at our remarks, and formally applied to the Government for permission to institute proceedings for libel against this journal. Captain THOMSON’S application, led to serious complications in the Executive Council, and the position taken up on the matter by Dr. STEWART, who was then acting as Colonial Secretary, ended in that officer resigning (?) his position. Governor Sir JOHN PEARCE HENNESSY after stating to the members of his Council that he had as a matter of fact officially reprimanded the Emigration Officer on account of the insufficient examinations of emigrants, declined to permit Captain THOMSON either to withdraw his formal application or to institute legal proceedings, and the question was eventually submitted to the Secretary of State (Earl KIMBERLEY) who supported Governor HENNESSY’S action, and laid down a rule that under no circumstances could any colonial servant take proceedings for libel against a public newspaper without the express sanction of the Home Government. Although we had good reasons for believing that the worthy Harbour Master was not what could be accurately termed a free-agent in his wild career against this journal, and as we, moreover, were in a position to prove the literal truth of every word we had written as to the unsatisfactory character of the official examination of Chinese emigrants, and quite prepared to defend our statements with regard to the necessity for a thorough cleansing of the “Augean Stable,” nothing was farther from our intention or desire than to reflect personally on that well meaning but somewhat irascible official. Our attack was made on a rotten system, and not on individuals whose responsibility could of necessity only be limited in extent. Since that time we have in the course of duty occasionally directed attention to abuses in various departments of the local government service, and it was only the other day that the very important subject of arranging the contracts for the execution of public works—which had become a matter of common talk in the colony in a manner anything but creditable to certain officials—called for some exceedingly plain-spoken truths.

The above references have been elicited by another government abuse, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, by what is said to be a government abuse of public rights under departmental auspices, which is at present causing a good deal of discussion throughout the colony, and which it seems to us, calls for a thorough investigation in the interests of all concerned. A short time ago a witty correspondent proposed to us for elucidation a conundrum incidentally relating to Hongkong and its management of the internal affairs of government. It was worded—“In what manner does Hongkong in its official element resemble an oyster just removed from its bed beneath the waves?” The answer was neat and appropriate:—“It opens its official mouth just sufficiently wide to let you see that there is something inside; but when enquiry is made as to what that something is the mouth hermetically closes.” A column of the most bitter invective and pungent criticism could not more effectively or more satirically lay bare that world of red tape which constitutes Hongkong’s officialdom, and which is the bane of the colony’s prosperity. Political revolutions are the gradual outcome of extended and enlightened experience of the debased character of other forms of government; a revolution in the “Augean Stables” of our official department is therefore most likely to be brought about by an exposure of abuses, the continued existence of which are calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

We have before us a copy of “The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1879,” which, according to the wording of the preamble, is an ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to merchant shipping, the duties of the Harbour Master, the control and management of the waters of the colony, and the regulation of vessels navigating the same. Without wasting time beating about the bush, we think it best to state plainly that in various departments presumed to be under the direction and supervision of the Harbour Master, there appears to have been for a considerable time past a series of incomprehensible misunderstandings, glaring misinterpretations, or gross blunders in carrying out the provisions of the act we have just quoted. As our space will not permit us to deal with the whole of our subject in one article, we will confine our remarks in the present instance to that branch of the Harbour Department to which is entrusted the shipment and discharge of seamen in Hongkong.

We are credibly informed that it has been the custom in the department just named to issue permits to masters of vessels of other than British nationality, authorising such masters to ship their seamen at their respective consulates, and to charge for such permit a fee of one dollar per man. On reference to section 5 of chapter 5 in Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, dealing with the shipping and discharge of seamen, we find it stated that—

“No seaman shall, except with the Harbour Master’s sanction, be shipped to or discharged from any vessel other than that of the Harbour Master, who shall charge for every seaman shipped, a fee of one dollar, such fee to be paid, in the first instance, by the master of the ship shipping such seaman, and such master shall deduct the same from the wages of the seaman shipped; and the Harbour Master shall require such seaman to deliver to him his certificate of discharge from the last ship, and failing the production of such certificate, such seaman shall be bound to give satisfactory explanation to the Harbour Master of the cause of the non-production thereof. The above mentioned fee shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury.”

At the first glance this section of the act would appear by a side-swindle (if the Harbour Master’s sanction) to justify the permit system above alluded to; but a closer investigation of that and following sections conclusively negatives the assumption; in fact, it is plainly set down that the ordinance applies only to British and Colonial ships. The remaining sections of this chapter clearly show that the powers possessed by the Harbour Master with regard to British and Colonial vessels, are vested in the various Consuls or Vice-Consuls where foreign vessels are concerned. But admitting the very remote contingency that the Harbour Department had for years been illegally collecting these fees owing to an erroneous interpretation of the clauses of the ordinance, it must be admitted that it is plainly enough laid down in section 5 that such fees “shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury.” We ask the question on behalf of the public whose interests we represent—Have the fees collected for these permits been regularly accounted for to the Colonial Treasury? If so, we shall be pleased to be the medium of removing a strong impression which has got abroad that such has not been the case; if not, we should really like to know in what manner they have been bestowed for the benefit of the colony.

Humani est errare. Our researches into the matters alluded to above have been conducted methodically and with scrupulous care, and yet it is possible that in some respects we may have erred; but, if so, it has neither been through recklessness nor carelessness. With regard especially to the question of these permit fees, a most minute investigation of the Harbour Master’s official reports for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 respectively—vide the *Government Gazette* for 1881, 1882 and 1883—throws no satisfactory light on the matter. In 1880 the number of seamen reported as being shipped is stated at 6392; in 1881 there were 6940 and in 1882 no fewer than 9704. These numbers represent the exact amounts paid in to the Colonial Treasury as shipping fees, at the rate of one dollar per man. But on examining and comparing these statistics with the records at the Harbour Department, we find that the figures we have quoted refer only to seamen shipped on board American vessels, and do not include those shipped by the respective Consuls on board foreign vessels. At the German Consulate the number of seamen shipped last year totalled something over 1,300; and the records of the United States Consulate show that 479 men were shipped on American vessels. These are the figures from but two of the eighteen consulates in the port.

Another strange phase in these proceedings at the Harbour Department requires explanation. From statistics supplied to us from the United States Consulate, it appears that during the present year up to yesterday’s date 443 men had been shipped on board American vessels, and upon 380 of these a fee of one dollar per man had been paid to the Harbour Master’s Department in addition to the usual consular fees. The question at once arises—why were fees charged only on 380 and not on the whole number? That is exactly what we wish the Harbour Department or the Government to explain. The vast majority of the balance of 163 were shipped on board the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company as follows:—

January to City of Peking, 10 men
February to City of Peking, 10 men
March to City of Peking, 10 men
April to City of Peking, 10 men
May to City of Peking, 10 men
June to City of Peking, 10 men
July to City of Peking, 10 men
Total, 70 men

For these not one single cent has ever been demanded by or paid to the Harbour Department. The remaining two men to make up the full number quoted above were shipped last Monday on board the American ship *C. D. Bryant*, and the master of that vessel paid no fees, nor was he asked to do so.

On this branch of our subject little more remains to be said. In our opinion, which is based on the construction and wording of Ordinance 8 of 1879, the exactness of these permit fees from foreign sailors is clearly illegal. The question of what has been done with these fees is for the Government to investigate. An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that, in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel Mossy, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as the rights of the foreign seamen could not possibly be in abler and more experienced hands than in those of the old Confederate chieftain, there can be little doubt that, as the result of his representations and protests, all grievances will be fairly remedied, and the true state of the law as regards the shipping of alien seamen accurately defined.

HAIPHONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Haiphong, July 12th, 1883.

Nothing of special importance, if I except the arrival of the transport *Annamite* with reinforcements, has occurred since I last wrote. I came down from Hanoi by the *Rurik* a few days ago, and will probably remain here for the next eight or ten days. In Hanoi the troops are suffering greatly from the intense heat, and a good deal of sickness prevails. The work on the roads has been progressing most satisfactorily, and the general arrangements inside the concession have been much improved. The enemy has made no offensive movements for a considerable time past, but they are stationed in great force a few miles from the town. Rumours were prevalent that the Black Flags had been strongly reinforced by Chinese regular troops from Yunnan and Kwang-si, but these reports are not credited by the French officers. Latest advice from Namdinh state that the garrison there has been almost constantly subjected to bombardment by the Annamese, who, however, keep at a safe distance, so no damage has been done. Fever and diarrhoea are still troublesome.

On arriving at Haiphong I was glad to find that the transport *Annamite* had arrived from Saigon. She was out at Ha-long Bay with the rest of the fleet. The reinforcements brought on by this vessel numbered 900 soldiers and 50 officers. I hear as I write these lines that 450 are going right away to Hanoi in the *Rurik*. It is understood here that none of the reinforcements will visit Haiphong.

I went round yesterday to M. Roque’s to have a look at the ponies brought down from your port by the *Nam-tian*. I met Captain Garceau there, who told me he had a very rough passage down, which accounted for two or three of the ponies looking rather sick, as they had not got over the effects of the voyage. I thought them an exceedingly good looking lot of animals, sturdy and fit for good service. Two of them especially were very thin, but as I hear they were taken up from grass they could not well be otherwise. A French officer mounted one of them, a dark grey, but although a pretty good rider he could not maintain his seat, and quickly came down a cropper. After a few days rest the ponies will be sent up to General Bouet at Hanoi. Our native ponies are very small but hardy, and capable of going through a vast amount of work; however, the French are unable to procure any as the natives stand in fear of the mandarins.

It is rumoured that the French will shortly make another sortie in force from Hanoi; but I don’t believe it, and am of opinion that very little in the way of fighting will be done until the cold weather sets in.

Nothing more has been heard about the so-called attack on Haiphong by the Annamese. It was, as I stated at the time, a plundering expedition, and was very much exaggerated. The accounts of the affair in the other two Hongkong papers were really laughable. There is a “special correspondent” here, and I suppose he must write something.

As I wish to send these few lines by the *Nam-tian* I must now say *au revoir*. Hope to have something more interesting to send next time.

OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

THE O-TENG-PUE AFFAIR.

Between five or six miles north of Swatow, and on the main water channel to Hu city stands the town of O-Teng-Pue. Its people are mainly tillers of the fields, but in the days of junk ascendancy many of them were sailors, who had become more bold and venturesome from their trips abroad.

During the disorganization already spoken of, O-Teng-Pue attained a disreputable prominence. Several smaller villages were tributary, hiding themselves under the protection of the large village. Together they could command, it was claimed, six thousand men at the bang of a gong, ready to fight other villages if required. O-Teng-Pue had been successful in some of its feuds beyond its neighbours. Its people, therefore, became insolent and quarrelsome, and defiant to all passers-by. On one occasion a reliable witness passing by saw as evidence of their ferocity in half a dozen human heads stacked up by the roadside. They

had been taken in a foray made two or three days before, and were put there that the general public might know what O-Teng-Pue could do when it set about it. A foreign Consul passing along one day, and known by the villagers to be such, had a taste of their scorn in a volley of vituperation to which his ears were unaccustomed. This was followed up by the pantomime of a decapitation, the villains sawing at their own necks with their hands to help him the better to understand what they would be glad to do if they dared. All along that waterway to the Hu city, foreigners, passing to and fro as they must needs sometimes do, were sure to run a gauntlet of insult. The monotony of common curses was varied with an occasional shower of clods, stones, and broken crockery. If there were any dead cats lying around they were sent flying after the crockery in hopes they would find a lodging on the boat of the passing foreigners. In this kind of worry the O-Teng-Pue people were seldom found wanting. Only their village lay a short distance from the canal, and not being able to see the coming foreigner in good season, they lost many precious opportunities which were improved by more fortunate villagers living on the banks.

Now, this was not a desirable state of things, but there was no remedy for it. An end, however, came unexpectedly. There was a small British gunboat in port. One day a few of its men in one of the ship’s boats took a pull into this same canal where insult and injury to passers-by were reported as so common. They went in beyond O-Teng-Pue a short distance, without any mishap. It was said that some of them fired off their guns in the rice fields, and after a time started on their return.

But this was too much for the fiery temper of O-Teng-Pue. That a handful of British marines should dare take such liberty near a town which could show its pile of human heads, was more than flesh and blood could bear. The alarm was sounded. The clans rallied, and off they started with spears, matchlocks, crows, and stones, to pursue the retreating sea men. A long running fight ensued. The marines were chased and stoned. Some of them met with severe injuries, and it was a marvel that they had not been killed outright. Bleeding, battered, and exhausted they reached their vessel at Swatow. The whole settlement was in excitement, and news was hastily posted off to Hongkong.

This, now, was too much for the British Admiral to bear. That his marines should be stoned down a public waterway recognised by Treaty, in his judgment, called for instant retribution. Men-of-war came upon Hongkong with soldiers on board. The O-Teng-Pue people heard of it, and made fire threats and accusations. Any of them should visit the village, and they did visit the village. Between two and three hundred men were landed and marched out to O-Teng-Pue. Brave old Chinamen in Swatow shook their heads as the troops filed off, and said, “Those soldiers little knew what they were going to.” The soldiers were only a few, while O-Teng-Pue could muster four or five thousand men, and was not to be trifled with. Some of the observers went so far as to say that none of the soldiers would live to come back, and there would be a serious time indeed. But the soldiers silently wended their way, winding in and out in single file, along the narrow pathway until they reached the town. They drew up in line and fired a volley over into the town. It was not intended to harm them, nor, indeed, was any special harm done by the discharge. The balls pattered on the roofs of the houses. It was intended to produce a panic, and a panic was the result. The villagers—men, women, and children—fled in crowds. After giving them a little time to get out of the way, the troops went into the town. Private dwellings were not injured, but one or two old temples were burned in part in order to intimidate the villagers. They then filed out of the town and drew up in the trees to eat their lunch in quiet and comfort. What impudent and self-assured fellows these were to be able to eat at such a time as that. They marched leisurely homeward, re-entering Swatow with the placidity of men just returning from a stroll.

Now came a storm of diplomatic excitement. In due time the matter got into Parliament. There were questions put by one honourable gentleman and answered by another. There were despatches numerous and voluminous sent to and fro. There were criticisms and censures dealt out right and left. Such a course on the part of the navy was wholly unjustifiable. Appeals should have been made to the Chinese civil authorities. The matter should have been settled by diplomacy and negotiation.

The Chinese officials were equally vigorous in affirming the same thing. The landing of troops to punish the village was wholly improper. The Taotai complained that he was not allowed to punish them himself. Viceroy and Cabinet Ministers re-echoed the sentiment, and discontent swelled in volume, and the whole affair was pronounced most ill-judged and unfortunate.

The memory of the O-Teng-Pue affair has almost passed away. Some things may be said now which would not have been tolerated then. It will be granted that this method of dealing with the O-Teng-Pue offenders was irregular, but the emergency was not a common one. It was said that the Taotai should have been allowed to deal with them, but the Taotai had very little power to deal with any case. At that very time there were scores of villages at bloody feud. Some of these villages were weaker than O-Teng-Pue, yet the Taotai could not deal with them. The O-Teng-Pue would have defied him, and their strength and influence was such that they could have compounded the case in some way. There would have been a long wordy correspondence, a few petty police demonstrations, and then the matter would have ended. The fact would still remain that O-Teng-Pue had driven away a British boat’s crew, and had suffered nothing for it. They would have had their laurels and worn them, and Consuls and passers-by would have been vilified more than ever. But then, it was said General Pang and his soldiers were available. Yes, it is true, but had he been sent for, evidently it was not his country would have said, “The English dare not avenge their own quarrels, but must fall back behind Chinese soldiers,” or it might have been made to appear that the punishment of the village was in part for other offences.

But this proceeding of the British naval officers, irregular though it may have been, and one not to be used in ordinary circumstances, had a remarkable moral effect which no other treatment of the case could have produced. The foreigners were evidently capable of taking care of themselves. The effect was visible and marked all over the country. Evidently it was not safe to abuse foreigners. Retribution was near at hand, and came quick and irrevocably. From that began a change of tone in the treatment of foreigners; the entire foreign community have reaped the benefits of that prompt action ever since. In the opinion of many, no treat in the history of Swatow has produced such substantial security to the whole foreign community as that morning’s march on O-Teng-Pue. *The Star in the East.*

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
Banks, which jumped up late yesterday afternoon to 207 and 208 per cent. premium, and presented every indication of reaching still higher figures, have failed to maintain their position this forenoon. On time a few transactions have been arranged at 213 and 214 for the end of September and 211 for August 31st, and shares are wanted at 206 for the end of the present month; however, the business done has not been of an important character, and as there are sellers at 207 for July 31st the stock may be described as unsteady with a downward tendency. A report has been current of the failure of a native bank in Foochow for a large sum, and it was rumoured that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been hard hit over the affair. It is, we believe, quite true that there has been such a failure, although the amount has been greatly exaggerated; but so far as we can gather, the local Bank is so well secured that it will escape with a trifling loss. Sales of Chinese Insurances have been reported at 230, and 200 shares are on offer at the rate. China Fires have depreciated slightly, holders of the scrip now offering to deal at 382½ per share. Docks are also weaker, with sellers for cash at 60 per cent. premium. Inquiries in several quarters have been made after Hotel scrip, and buyers would be forthcoming at 103 per share; these terms, however, do not appear to be good enough for holders, so that a better rate will doubtless be offered. The only business in Sugar stocks brought under our observation was a few sales of Luzons at 80 for the end of the month. Other quotations are unchanged.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—164 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—164 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,550 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1060 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$382½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$163 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$79 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—18 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/8½
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/56
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/66
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22½
ON DEMAND.—22½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Taels 24.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$560
(Allowance, Taels 40.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$602½
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$607½
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$600
OLD PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$605
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$602½
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, \$557½
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, \$555
NEW BENARES (bottom).....per chest, \$560
PERSIAN (best quality).....per chest, \$520
NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$420
(Allowance, Taels 24.)
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$375
(Allowance, Taels 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.'S REGISTER).

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Temperature
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PESHAWUR, British steamer, 1,350, E. J. Baker, 18th July, Liverpool and June, and Singapore 13th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ANTON, German steamer, 396, Schroder, 18th July, Holmow 17th July, Sugar.—Order.
OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, E. Christiansen, 18th July, Hamburg 31st May, and Singapore 12th July, General.—Siemens & Co.
GOODFELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July, New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.
AMERIQUE, French steamer, 1,350, Jouve, 19th July, Shanghai 16th July, Merchandise.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GLENVON, British steamer, 2,118, D. O. MacKinlay, 19th July, Singapore 13th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TOO-NAN, Chinese steamer, 1,261, Marsden, 19th July, Amoy, and Swatow 18th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
GLENFALLOCH, British steamer, 1,408, Burch, 19th July, Shanghai 4th July, and Foochow 17th, Tea.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Anchises, British steamer, for Amoy.
Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Wells, German steamer, for Macao.
Occident, German bark, for Whampoa.
Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, Fooksang, British steamer, for Canton.
July 19, Alwine, German steamer, for Canton.
July 19, Anierley, British steamer, for Foochow.
July 19, Taichow, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.
July 19, Nepaul, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
July 19, Yeh-sin, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Peshawur, str., from London.—Dr. and Mrs. Manson, child, and European female servant, Miss Ogilvie, and Mr. J. Brown, for Hongkong. From Bombay.—Messrs. R. D. Tata, R. M. Tata, and Kapadia and servant. From Penang.—77 Chinese. From Singapore.—Mr. Gubbay, and 67 Chinese. From Shanghai.—11 men, from London. From Venice.—Mr. Rost, and servant, and Duggan and servant.
Per Amerique, str., from Shanghai.—46 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Nepaul, str., from Hongkong.—Mrs. Ribb, for Singapore. For London.—Lieut. Col. F. Cardew, Messrs. A. Shaw and Thorpe. From Shanghai.—Captain and Mrs. Bicknell, for Melbourne. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Edgar. For London.—Messrs. J. Frames and T. Scanes. From Yokohama.—Mr. J. U. Pauline, for Penang. For Venice.—Mrs. Anderson and servant, and Rev. R. W. Smart. For London.—Miss Wynn.
Per Yeh-sin, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Anchises, str., for Amoy.—6 Europeans and 100 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 300 Chinese.
Per Wells, str., for Macao.—20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Glenfalloch reports left Shanghai on the 4th instant, and Foochow on the 17th. Had moderate monsoon and strong current.
The British steamship Peshawur reports left Bombay on the 30th June, and Singapore on the 13th instant. Had S. Westerly winds and fine weather.
The British steamship Glenlyon reports left Singapore on the 13th instant at 5:30 p.m.—Experienced light Southerly winds to Pulo Sapata; thence to port had moderate monsoon with clear weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Holmow and Pakhoi.—Per Wells, to-day, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per Kwangtung, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
For Saigon, Singapore, and Colombo.—Per Amerique, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per Anton, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 1:30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per Glenlyon, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Zambesi, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11:30 A.M.
For Manila.—Per Diamant, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4:30 P.M.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per Khiva, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Temperature
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0
754.0	78.0	W	Light	1	B	78.0

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANCHISES, British steamer, 1,304, C. Jackson, 18th July, Liverpool and June, and Singapore 12th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
BALANGAS, Spanish steamer, 116, John Oveta, 4th July, Manila 1st July, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, D. E. Friele, 15th July, San Francisco 14th June, and Yokohama 8th July, General.—P. M. S. Co.
DANUBIUS, British steamer, 561, R. Jones, 17th July, Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, S. Ashton, 5th July, Foochow 1st July, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, G. Kaler, 18th July, Saigon 14th July, Rice.—Siemens & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselsen, 10th July, Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.
KHIVY, British steamer, 2,609, P. Harris, 14th July, Bombay 28th June, and Singapore, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, J. W. Drummond, 17th July, Kobe via Nagasaki 10th July, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.
KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 680, M. Young, 16th July, Foochow 14th July, and Amoy 15th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th June, Touron 15th June, General.—Chilnesi.
NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 16th July, Haiphong 14th July, General.—Shing Loong.
SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Worcester, 21st June, Shanghai 5th June, and Foochow, Telegraph Cable.—E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.
VORWAERTS, German steamer, 617, Boysen, 18th July, Hoilow 17th July, General.—Wieler & Co.
WELLE, German steamer, 394, Piper, 18th July, Hoilow 17th July, General.—Wieler & Co.
ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,540, L. H. Mould, 17th July, Yokohama 7th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May, Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.
AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 9th June, Newport 25th October, Coal.—Carlowitz & Co.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June, Newcastle 12th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.
CHANDERNAOOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 10th June, Touron 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.
CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lachuer, 18th May, Cheoo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhars & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
CHESHIRE, American bark, 737, Reynolds, 29th June, Newcastle 27th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.
CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June, Higo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master—Cosmopolitan Dock.
C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, 23rd May, New York 24th January, Kerosine Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.
ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Baston, 30th June, Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Order.
ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodge, 15th July, Singapore 7th July, Timber.—Gee Aik Hong.
FRIEDLANDER, German ship, 1,584, J. Bellmer, 14th June, Cardiff 7th February, Coal.—Captain.
FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Ulderup, 30th June, Cardiff 27th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June, Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Order.
GRANDEE, American ship, 1,554, Jacobs, 15th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Order.
HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 17th July, Bangkok 6th July, General.—Wieler & Co.
H. UPMANN, German bark, 427, T. G. Weber, 18th May, Newchwang 26th April, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
IDA, German ship, 1,298, W. Schneider, 17th May, Swatow 14th May, Sugar.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
JOE RAUERS, German bark, 889, H. Schroder, 3rd July, Cardiff 1st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 535, H. Jacobs, 8th July, Honolulu 3rd May, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierholz, and Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.
MCLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Russell & Co.
OCCIDENT, German bark, 254, C. Reuter, 13th July, Tientsin 8th June, General.—Wieler & Co.
PRINTemps, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 15th July, Hoilow 6th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
RAMIER, French brig, 380, Savary, 28th June, Hoilow 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackels, 22nd May, Newcastle 24th March, Coal.—Russell & Co.
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 30th May, Swatow 24th May, Ballast.—W. H. Ray.
TEKTI, British bark, 302, Buckholdt, 12th July, from Quiloon Salt—Chinese.
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
UNDINE, German bark, 263, F. Kruse, 1st July, Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
WILLIAM HALES, American bark, 834, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coals.—Captain.
WILLIAM MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 15th July, Newchwang 8th June, Beans and Peas.—Chong W'oo.
WACKER, American lorch, 55, Henderson, 16th July, Quap Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.

CANTON.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, F. Thiesen, 17th July, Newchwang 8th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 18th July, Shanghai 14th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FU-YANG, Chinese steamer, 925, Cross, 17th July, Shanghai 13th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
PEKING, British steamer, 956, Heuermann, 18th July, Shanghai 14th July, General.—Siemens & Co.
YORTUNG, British steamer, 186, H. Kennett, 16th July, Quap Island 1st June, General.—Kwok Achong & Sons.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS',

AND
HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

FAIRBANK'S AND HOWE'S SCALES,
SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.
DRILLING MACHINES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and
HANGING PENDANTS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING
MACHINES.

SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS.
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.
CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER,
IN QUARTS & PINTS.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN
AND
THEOPHILE REEDER & Co's

GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.
CHR. MOTZ & Co's

CLARETS.
VALEIRAAC MEDOC.

ST. ESTEPH MEDOC.
MARGAUX MEDOC.

PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK
IN BOTTLES.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.
SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.

GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.
BEST GOUDA CHEESE, IN TINS.

SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KEGS.
SALT SPICED BEEF IN KEGS.

KEROSENE STOVES.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the
late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers are invited to try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [479]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo, Wash is directed; you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietors offer the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative
properties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it
to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [521]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to
receive TENDERS from suitable persons
for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the
HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE com-
plete.
The Building (together with a powerful pas-
senger lift) will comprise after the proposed
alterations and additions have been completed,
viz:—

THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street
and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and
Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from
Pedder's Street.
A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the
use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens,
Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room capable of dining up-
wards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of
ROOMS, consisting of Private Dining
Room, DRAWING ROOM, CARD
ROOM, READING ROOM, and
BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Have each 26 lock, well ventilated and lighted
Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a
commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the
premises are wide and well lighted, most of the
furniture will be new and made expressly for the
climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and
others is drawn to the unusual advantages
offered.
Tenders to state sum per annum, and to
include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per
month will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [29]

MACAO.
WANTED TO RENT.
FOR Two Months during the Summer,
FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO.
—The Praia Grande preferred.
Send Particulars to
C. B. A.,
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between
Murray Pier and Government House,
A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM on
crest.
The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary,
on RETURNING the same to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [240]

HONGKONG HOTEL.
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Com-
munity of Hongkong, and Visitors, that
the above Establishment is now in full working
order.
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS
TONSorial ARTISTS from Paris, and his
staff now consists of five competent workmen.
He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its
branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes,
or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.
HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents
SHAMPOOING 25
SHAVING 25
TRIMMING BEARDS 25

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are
always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon,
specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own
Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.
MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public
his Shampoo Wash made by Monsieur Bland
who has had many years experience and guar-
antees to keep for any length of time in any
climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving,
and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:
EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00
MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from
Paris a large Consignment of the very best
other Toilet requisites, which will be open for
inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same
at prices which will compare favorably with those
of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied
with Punka, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the
greatest luxury of the day.
The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for
the reception of those who feel the necessity of
a Tonsorial operation.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESHARPENED.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [108]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS' & AMMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 31, WASHINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1882.

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'ABULAY STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of
1st CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at
Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [66]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'ABULAY STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

Intimations.

C. H. E. N. A. M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OFMANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS:

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

Our attention has been directed to a matter which appears in the general commercial interests of the community, to call for some comment. On the 17th inst. the following circular or "express" was sent round the colony:—

TO THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I hereby give notice, on behalf of myself and those who assisted in the recovery of certain packages from the Messageries Maritimes ship, *the "Lively,"* stranded and sunk on the afternoon of the 18th inst., that we claim salvage on the entire cargo shipped from that craft.

It seems that during the gale of Thursday last one of the lighters, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Co., laden with a valuable freight, came to hopeless grief in the vicinity of Peddar's Wharf. A large quantity of the goods was saved by a number of gentlemen who were on the spot, members of the Humane Society and others, and it is stated by these gentlemen that the packages so saved were allowed to be conveyed into the godowns of the Messageries Maritimes Co. at the special request of the Agent of the Union Insurance Society, who was interested in the matter—and only after he had distinctly agreed to pay salvage to those through whose instrumentality the goods had been recovered. This certainly seems reasonable enough. However, it is now stated that the Union Insurance Society repudiates all liability, and throws on for the loss on the Messageries Maritimes Co. on the ground of alleged negligence.

With the merits of the dispute, if there be one, between the Union Insurance Society and the Messageries Maritimes we have nothing to do; we are ignorant of the facts, and were it otherwise the question concerns only the two companies interested. But the salvage claims of Mr. Aubert and his associates stand on quite another footing, being clearly a question affecting public interests. If, as alleged, the Agent of the Insurance Company agreed to pay salvage on the goods recovered by the laborious exertions of these gentlemen, and actually obtained possession of the packages of merchandise on the strength of that promise, it is difficult to see as a matter of honour, and apart altogether from the questions of law and equity, on what reasonable grounds he can shelter himself from the responsibility he clearly assumed, by repudiating legal liability, and attempting to lay the onus on the representatives of the Messageries Maritimes. But presuming this version to be inaccurate for the sake of argument, it is not patent that, unless an ordinary policy of insurance is a mere piece of waste paper, the gentlemen who saved these goods are legally entitled to salvage from the Insurance Company. It will hardly be contended

that the wreck of the cargo boat, "stranded and sunk" as stated in the circular quoted above, is not a case of total loss! If it is not a total loss, we should really be obliged to any expert in insurance business who would, for the information of the public, favor us with a practical definition of the term. From the facts which are before us it certainly appears that Mr. Aubert and the other persons concerned have established a good claim for salvage on the goods recovered through their exertions.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 17th.
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Chalmers-Lacour, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in dealing with the British demands in reference to the Madagascar dispute, said that if an error had been committed at Tananarive, he would not hesitate to act with justice.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

VERY latest returns show the total population of Greece to be 2,067,000.

THERE are 18,000,000 Catholics in Spain, and 40,000 magnificent churches.

THE Indianapolis Journal says that a cyclone is an escaped earthquake, laboring under temporary insanity.

At a recent meeting in London favoring the re-establishment of the Church of England, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon said that out of a population of 35,000,000 in the United Kingdom, only one-third are in the communion of the Church of England.

We hear that Messrs. Kellar and Cunard, the well-known illusionists, with the London Operetta and Comedy Company, who are now performing in Batavia, intend paying this colony a visit at the beginning of next October. The combination is said to be a very strong one, and will consist of Miss A. Ivanora (soprano), Miss May Gardiner (mezzo soprano), Mons. G. Loredan (tenor), and Mr. G. Drew (baritone), in addition to Messrs. Kellar and Cunard "the Royal Illusionists."

THE Freemasons of Amoy will be somewhat amused at reading in the China Mail—presuming that journal is read in Amoy, which is scarcely probable—that they presented a pianoforte (or rather promised to provide him with one at the earliest opportunity) to Mr. Bro. A. W. Bain, on the 12th inst., on the occasion of his leaving Amoy for Formosa. The China Mail says it takes all this from the Amoy Gazette, and, as usual, successfully asserts a valid claim to the appellation *Ananias*. The Gazette actually says that Mr. Bain was presented by the members of the Ionic Lodge with a Past Master's jewel. Our enterprising evening contemporary evidently does not know the difference between that coveted decoration and a pianoforte. It is quite true, however, that Mr. Bain, who is an amateur musician of singular ability, was presented with a pianoforte by the European community of Amoy, as a token of their respect and esteem on his leaving the port where he has been a resident for a good many years.

THE World's Washington correspondent states, on the authority of a representative of one of the prominent European powers, that Queen Victoria will soon abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Wales. The opinion, founded on a knowledge of the Queen's character of mind, has been that she would retain her regal position to the last. It is not improbable, however, that failing health may have worked a change in her purpose. While the event of the Queen's abdication would be of considerable social importance, it is not clear that the World's correspondent is correct in his apprehension that it "would change the whole condition of English politics." It is many years since the throne has had much to do with shaping political events in England. The power of the throne and the personal influence of the Queen were thrown against Gladstone in his last struggle with Beaconsfield, yet Gladstone triumphed. The voters apparently did not give much consideration to the opinion of the royal family, who were all partisans of Beaconsfield. The accession of the Prince of Wales to the regency would be a social event of great importance, but there is little doubt that Gladstone would hold the Prince Regent under his influence, as he has held and still holds the Queen.

THE Chinese who have just killed Riviere in Tonquin, as they did his predecessor, Garnier, ten years ago, are, says the *Overland Mail*, not Annamites, as has sometimes been stated, but Chinese outlaws. In 1864, when the Taping rebellion was suppressed by the "Ever Victorious Army" under the command of Chinese Gordon, a large body of these rebels fled across the border into Tonquin. Being pursued by the Imperialists, they were compelled to break up into small bands and take refuge in the mountainous regions on the borders of Yunnan and the Shan States. From these fastnesses they issued down to plunder in the valley of the Songkoi, and were occasionally powerful enough to lay siege to considerable towns. At one time a quarrel among their leaders caused a separation into two bands, called, according to the common Chinese method, after their respective banners, the black and the yellow flags. At present all these marauders seem to be known by the former appellation, although it is possible that the latter still exist in North-western Tonquin, where they would not come into contact with the French. Their ranks are recruited by fugitives from Chinese justice, as well as from the wild tribes living on the frontiers. They subsist chiefly on black-mail levied on the river traffic.

THE serious character of the cholera in Egypt may be gathered from the statement that on the 8th inst. 141 persons died at Damietta, 14 at Mansurah and 5 at Port Said. The French newspapers assert that England is responsible for the outbreak, owing to laxity of regulations in India.

NEWSPAPER editing in Arizona is not without its incidents. The Ruby (Arizona) News says: "James E. Anderson, who was killed last November, the founder and first editor of this paper, is in another world, his successor is in the Nevada insane asylum, and the third and present unfortunate is still battling with the world, flesh and the devil, dodging bullets and soliciting advertisements."

A NEW YORK telegram dated the 6th ult. says:—The report that Cardinal McCloskey is seriously ill is pronounced by Vicar-General Quinn wholly without foundation. The Cardinal's health, he says, is as good as usual, and except for feebleness, attendant upon his increasing years, he would be able to perform all his duties. He took his accustomed drive this afternoon in Central Park. Rumors of his illness probably grew out of the fact that the Cardinal had recently executed a power of attorney authorizing Vicar-General Quinn and Chancellor Preston to act for him in the transfer of certain Church property.

THE New York Herald says:—A correspondent at Washington telegraphs that Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, says that if any of our naval officers, awaiting orders should desire to enter the naval service of China, pending hostilities between France and China, leave of absence would be granted to all applicants. Lieutenant S. P. Mannix of the Marine Corps is now absent on leave in China and has charge of the torpedo school of instruction. It is said at the Chinese Legation that a number of applications had been made for positions in the Chinese navy and the Minister had informed the applicants that he had received no authority as yet to issue any commissions in the name of his Government and that applications for such positions in the Chinese service must be made direct to the Viceroy Li, care of the Viceroy at Canton.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 13th ult. dealers in arms and ammunition are reported to be filling orders for China, and there is a great rivalry for orders. Nearly every large manufacturer of arms has sent quantities of arms to China already, and their agents are at work with the authorities. A dealer said: "As Chinese buy in different parts of the world, there is no uniformity in the equipment of the Chinese army. It is as though each of the Governors of the different states in our country should arm the military as he pleased." The next Pacific Mail steamer will have about a million cartridges, part of which consignment appears in the Custom-House list of weekly exports to be published tomorrow. It is also understood, on good authority, that the purchases include a large quantity of rifles. Representatives of the French Government have already transmitted this information by cable to France.

OUR advices from Guap by the American lorch *Wrecker*, are of a somewhat startling description. Guap is little frequented by white people, there being only six residents on the island, or adjacent islands, who are mostly engaged in the copra trade. The names of the above mentioned persons are as follows: D. D. O'Keefe, P. C. Holcombe, G. Emery, T. Brown, T. Shaw, and Charley, the latter being a German and only known there by the one name. Our correspondent says he has written at the request of various native chiefs, who are very anxious that an investigation should be made into the conduct of some of the European residents living there, whose acts of cruelty are almost beyond belief. But that such atrocities have been perpetrated before on the natives in various parts of the world, we could hardly have believed the statements made in our correspondent's letter possible. However, when we come to consider that it is not so very long ago that Wm. F. John and John Williams, together with their wives, who were members of the Church Missionary Society, were sentenced to something like twenty years' penal servitude for cruelly torturing two young native girls at Onitsha, on the Niger, one of whom succumbed to the injuries she sustained, we are inclined to believe that there may be more than an inkling of truth in what our correspondent writes. We are informed that one of the white men in Guap (P.C. Holcombe) was lately shot in the leg by the natives while engaged in the humane act of burning down a native village, and that this was the first time during a period of thirty years that firearms had been used by the natives against the Europeans, although the former had previously seen their fellow mortals tortured in almost every shape and form and then taken out and hanged, which latter operation was certainly the most humane part of the transaction. The late village burning expedition was in consequence of some alleged theft from one of the white men's stations, although the general impression which prevails in Guap is that the villagers who suffered were entirely innocent. Whatever truth may be in these reports, it is absolutely necessary that they should be investigated, and the natives shown that the commission of such alleged atrocities by white men will be promptly punished by the British authorities. We are assured that the majority of the European residents at Guap are very desirous that an English gunboat would pay a visit there and make a searching investigation into the manner in which the natives are sometimes treated. We shall look forward with interest for further intelligence from Guap, and shall content ourselves in the meantime with saying that if such disgraceful proceedings have taken place there, as we are led to believe has been the case, it is high time one of our gunboats paid the place a visit and brought some of these lawless men to a sense of what is compatible with humanity and British law.

THE editor of the Chinese paper in New York complains that his newboys are unmercifully thumped by the Irish.

THE flags on board of the French steamer *Amirique* have been flying at half-mast to-day, out of respect for the late Monsieur Fraissenet, President of the steamship company which bears his name, the news of whose death was received by the captain only this morning.

THE Southern Star Minstrels gave a performance in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, to a rather scanty audience. The performers worked hard for the amusement of those present, and were rewarded with frequent applause. We understand that the minstrels leave for fresh fields this afternoon.

THE France prints a letter, dated Loango, May 20, from its correspondent with the Congo Expedition. The new possession upon which the French tricolour has been hoisted is 150 miles south of Gorée. A French post had been established at Loango, and also at Punto Negro, 14 miles distant. The presence of the French was regarded with hostility by the rich and flourishing Portuguese colony long existing there. Three Portuguese corvettes were keeping close to the coast, evidently watching the French. Bacon, beans, and bread constituted the exclusive food of the expedition, as the Portuguese had agreed together to supply them with nothing. A reconnaissance had been made on the 26th April as far as the Congo. There too, the Portuguese were encountered, who told De Brazza men that their countrymen had seized the river, and were about to establish a Custom House. The situation of the French is described as becoming difficult, and the arrival of the boats sent from France is anxiously looked for.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held at 2.30 to-morrow afternoon. The following is the Order of the Day:—

- 1.—To consider the votes of the Finance Committee of the following dates:—
14th June, 1883.
21st June, 1883.
16th July, 1883.
- 2.—To consider the resolutions of the Finance Committee of the 21st ultimo, relative to Postal Contribution.
- 3.—First reading of a Bill to amend The Opium Ordinances.
- 4.—First reading of a Bill to amend The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1879.
- 5.—First reading of a Bill entitled The French Mail Steamers Ordinance—Continuation Ordinance, 1884.
- 6.—First reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1882.
- 7.—To lay on the table:
(a) The Estimates for 1884.
(b) Despatch of S. of S. No. 66 of 1883, respecting the appointment of a head gardener.
(c) Despatch of S. of S. No. 88 of 1883, respecting increase of salaries in the Harbour Department.
(d) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1573 of 1883, respecting drains and sewers.
(e) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1575 of 1883, respecting scavenging.
(f) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1559 of 1883, respecting Causeway Bay.
- 8.—First reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1884 (Estimates).
- 9.—Mr. Johnson to move:—"That His Excellency the Governor be asked to lay on the Table copies of correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Secretary relative to the application of the Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour."

It is believed that average humanity will do more to beat its way into a circus than it would to gain possession of a whole side show. The doors of Barnum's circus were hardly opened yesterday before an old man over sixty years of age was walking coolly in without a pasteboard. When halted, he said: "Can't stop a minute; I'm looking for Phineas." "Ticket—ticket!" cried the doorman, as he held on to him. "I tell you I have an engagement to meet Phineas T. Barnum at this hour, and if you stop me he may lose 5,000 dollars!" shouted the old man. "Go back and get your ticket?" "Haven't time." "You can't go in here." "Very well then, if P.T. loses a clean 5,000 dollars, he must blame you, and not me. He told me to call at this hour, and here I am." That settled it. Barnum was not in town, and the old man was lifted up and dropped outside the ropes. Within two minutes a young man walked up to the door, and said that he had been promised a free entrance in consideration of the fact that he had been run over by a hand wagon. "Show me the injury—show me the place!" cried the ticket taker, as he reached right and left for the pasteboards. "It was an internal injury," replied the victim. "Go away—go away—we pay for nothing that isn't visible, and we have nothing in this show which cannot be seen by the naked eye!" A woman bought a ticket for herself, and then taking a boy fully thirteen years old in her arms, she wrapped a shawl around him and started in. "That's a pretty big baby you have there," said the man as she came up. "Big? Why, you ought to see his brother!" she exclaimed, as the weight bent her nearly double. She started to pass in, but caught her foot and fell flat, and "baby" rolled out of the shawl in all his bigness. "Half-past six; get a ticket!" said the man as he lifted him over the ropes, and the woman added: "Crawl under the canvas, Johnny; crawl under the canvas; you'll find me looking at the camels there!" Before the show opened in the evening, a long-haired pilgrim hunted up the manager and confidently observed: "Chance for a big rush here to-night if the thing is worked right." "How?" "You should have some one to deliver an address from a box half-an-hour before the performance begins. I am called a fluent talker, a fair philosopher, and can give fifty-six different reasons why it is not wicked to attend a circus. I deliver this address and you pass me in free." "Quite good." "Then if you don't take in enough money to enable you to leave town, and have to pawn all your animals, turn out your horses and go home on foot, don't ask to borrow any money of me; for I won't lend you a copper; not a single cop!" —*Detroit Free Press.*Mr. Adam Shoolbrede, chief engineer of H.M.S. *Lively*, which was lost on the Chicken Rocks near Stormy, Scotland, on the evening of the 7th June, will be well remembered by many of our readers, he having been employed for several years in Her Majesty's Hongkong Naval Yard.

THE Harbour Master courteously forwarded us the following telegram, received from Manila yesterday evening:—"Another typhoon is raging to the N.N.E., far from the coast; its direction cannot be ascertained." This merely corroborates the private telegram we published in our last issue.

C. RUSSELL, Q.C., who will accompany Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on his visit to the United States next month, is the most inveterate snuff taker at the English Bar. Mr. Russell's income, which has been rapidly increasing ever since he first appeared as counsel for Mr. Labouchere, in the well known libel case, is now close upon \$80,000 a year.

WE regret to hear from Australia of the death of Miss Louise Baudet, who will be remembered in Hongkong in connection with the notorious Bandmann. It seems that the great tragedian was not appreciated in the large Australian cities, so he struck out for the interior where it is presumed his true character was little known. Poor Miss Baudet died at a place called Mudgee; but beyond the bare mention of her death our correspondent furnishes no particulars. Doubtless we shall obtain full details by the next steamer from Australia. Miss Baudet was, considering her age and experience, an actress of exceptional ability, and in better hands than those of the tyrannical humbug and hypocrite who ruled her destiny, she would probably have made herself a name as an emotional actress of the highest class—and that in spite of her diminutive stature and somewhat unprepossessing appearance. Mean scamp as Bandmann undoubtedly always has been, it must be admitted that he is a good judge of acting, and as sharp as a needle where his own interests are concerned. He quickly discovered talent in the precocious youngster who was playing small parts in burlesque in San Francisco, and lost no time in utilizing that talent to his own advantage. Miss Baudet's style, modelled after that of Mr. Bandmann, at times lacked the refinement which we always find in high class actresses, but it could hardly have been otherwise, as the mighty tragedian considered himself the only Shakespearean actor living, and impregnated his clever pupil with the ranting propensities which his own ridiculous vanity was blind enough to set up as the acme of dramatic art. Miss Baudet's *Tullit* was a performance possessing many merits; but she showed to the best advantage as *Doris* in "Narcissus," a character which she thoroughly understood, and played with all the cultured grace of a clever actress. Bandmann appears to have been an evil genius to all actresses with whom he has been associated throughout his long and distinguished (?) public career.WE would remind our readers that Professor and Madame Haselmayer will give the first of their three farewell performances in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. An original and most attractive programme has been announced, which will doubtless ensure a large audience. The following anecdote about the worthy Professor, translated from the Java *Bode Batavia* of April 19th, 1882, is sufficiently amusing to warrant reproduction:—While Professor Haselmayer, the world-famed Prestidigitator, was strolling past the Passer-Semin (market) the other day he paused before a Chinese fruit-vendor's stall and enquired the price of oranges, which were laid out invitingly on baskets. "Satu cent! Satu just tuan" replied the Chinaman, but the Professor did not comprehend. However, he quietly took an orange in his hand and signified by gestures his intention to try if it was good. He then proceeded to cut it open before the man's eyes, when, lo! to the astonishment of the little knot of on-lookers (Malay and Chinese) a 25-cent piece was found in the centre of the fruit, which the Professor quietly put in his pocket. As this the fruit-vendor's face grew considerably longer. Not paying the slightest attention to the Chinaman's long face the Professor took a second orange from the basket and proceeded to disembowel this also, while the hyphenated crowd looked on with greedy eyes. To their utter bewilderment a half guinea (half rupee) was extracted. The Professor said he pocketed this last dividend from the orange silver mine, betrayed no sign of surprise, but appeared to take it as a natural consequence. Nothing can, however, describe the agonised look of the Chinaman-vendor. He was evidently making up his mind to do something desperate and imminent. "It's all right, Tuan" (that is my own), the Professor, not appearing to hear his remark, took a third orange from the basket. The curiosity of the crowd now became so great that the Professor was completely walked in and as the knife entered the rind of the orange, vulgar conjectures were heard among the crowd as to how much this time. Neckes were stretched and eyes were staring from their sockets. The Professor then opened the orange and a dollar (a guinea piece) was found therein. There was an immediate transformation upon the face of the Chinaman, who returned to his natural length, a look of stern determination replaced that of agony and the Celestial said in Malay: "Terdapatlah! Let's! (Don't want to sell more). With lightning rapidity the new spread through the market; all the available oranges were bought up and rose in price. One special vendor took his baskets into a corner and refused to sell his stock at 25 cents a piece, but commenced operating upon them, and obeying to the Professor coming near him. The result from the first orange was all the second, and third proved equally remunerative, which began to scratch his head. All the disconcertment of the Chinaman increased the Professor's laughing, left the stall, and the Chinaman is still scratching his head.

SEAL fishermen are naturally accustomed to hardship and dangers. Possibly this may account for their recklessness in dealing with gunpowder. Fourteen men, who had returned from a fishing expedition to Beichuan, Quebec, sat down to divide the contents of two kegs of gunpowder amongst themselves. They seem to have had some little trouble in dividing it equally, and one of the party thought he would have a quiet pipe until the matter was settled. He accordingly struck a match and applied it to his tobacco. He had not been smoking long before the people in the neighbourhood heard a noise. They also saw a miscellaneous collection of men and house property travelling through the air. Some of the men came down again and were taken to the hospital. But the question of the division of that gunpowder has not yet been settled satisfactorily.

THE goose appears to be generally misunderstood. It is supposed to be exceptionally stupid, so much so that geese have become a term of reproach, chiefly on feminine lips. Yet evidence goes to show that the goose knows perfectly well what it is doing, and has its reasons. The geese which saved Rome are thought by some to have made the noise which alarmed the army, because they were terrified; but if the military could be investigated, it might be found that a mixture of military enthusiasm and a conscientious desire to do their duty was at the bottom of the historical disturbance. It must certainly have been a direct descendant of one of the leaders of these Roman geese that died the other day at Stuttgart. It was known to naturalists all over the world—a Berlin correspondent says, and that it was moved by powerful military instinct, there can be no sort of doubt. When still a gosling, this extraordinary bird abandoned its flock, "regularized the conventional views and habits of geese, and, boldly marching into the barracks of an Uhlan regiment, stationed itself one fine day next to the sentry box. The Uhlans erected a shed for the goose, and for twenty-three years neither threats nor persuasion have been able to separate the martial bird from its adopted regiment for any length of time." During the absence of the Uhlans at the Franco-Prussian war, the goose, temporarily attached itself to a Line regiment, but marched out to meet its old troop when it returned, and resumed its military duties as before.

WRECK OF H.M.S. "LIVELY"

The following particulars of the stranding of the *Lively*, sent from Stormy on the 8th ult., to a Scotch contemporary, will be found interesting:—Her Majesty's gunboat *Lively* last night struck on the Chicken Rocks, about five miles from Stormy, and it is feared she may become a total wreck. The vessel left the lighthouse at the Butt of Lewis at half-past six o'clock at the conclusion of the meeting of the Commission held at Ness during the day. When she set out there was a strong wind from the east, and the vessel pitched and rolled heavily during the first two hours of the run. Towards dusk the wind fell, and the sea became calm, and at a quarter past nine o'clock, when the accident occurred, the vessel was making for the lighthouse at Stormy. Besides the Commissioners and the crew there were on board five representatives of the press, who were being conveyed by the kindness of Commander Parr to Stormy. The Commissioners had just finished dinner, and were engaged in conversation with the Commander in the saloon when the vessel struck. One of the junior lieutenants and Captain Macdonald, of Tobermory, who has been acting as pilot all through the trip, were on the bridge. The vessel was going at the rate of eleven knots an hour, and when she went on the rocks there was a loud crash of breaking timber. She was immediately lifted heavily to the starboard side, and for an instant every one on board believed she was to founder. At the stern the water reached the level of the deck, and the ship was in danger of rolling off the rock by the motion of the sea. Commander Parr was on the bridge in an instant, and comprehending the situation at a glance, at once ordered the men to stand by the boats. The crew numbered 73 all told, and in a twinkling every boat was in the water. Not a man, however, left the ship, and a few minutes were occupied in ascertaining the exact extent of the damage. Commander Parr immediately turned to the engine-room, and on returning, in a few minutes reported to the Commissioners that the vessel was seriously damaged. He instructed them to prepare for leaving the ship, and at the same time he gave orders for everything movable in the steamer to be brought on deck. While this was being done the engines were reversed, but the vessel had taken a firm hold of the rock, and could not be moved. The sea was rising, and this added to the danger of the ship heeling over.A large number of *Corvus* sailing boats were leaving for the mainland at the time, and a number of them were seen to be in a hurry to get away. The *Lively* was the only vessel which was hoisted by the mainmast, and the signal was made for the vessel to be hoisted by the mainmast. The Commissioners, officers, crew, and were transferred to the steamer *the "Tallman,"* called Parr, and although he saw the position of matters, and the *Lively* was hoisted, she continued to heel over. A further examination of the ship showed that she had been seriously damaged. There were about 100 tons of cargo on the rocks, and the *Lively* was hoisted by the mainmast, and the signal was made for the vessel to be hoisted by the mainmast. The Commissioners, officers, crew, and were transferred to the steamer *the "Tallman,"* called Parr, and although he saw the position of matters, and the *Lively* was hoisted, she continued to heel over. A further examination of the ship showed that she had been seriously damaged. There were about 100 tons of cargo on the rocks, and the *Lively* was hoisted by the mainmast, and the signal was made for the vessel to be hoisted by the mainmast. The Commissioners, officers, crew, and were transferred to the steamer *the "Tallman,"* called Parr, and although he saw the position of matters, and the *Lively* was hoisted, she continued to heel over. A further examination of the ship showed that she had been seriously damaged. 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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER AND OIL PAINTING.
Comprising:—
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.
PREPARED OIL & DRYING VARNISHES.
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.
VARNISH BRUSHES AND SOFTENERS.
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted.
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES.
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.
MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.36
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.36
DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,
HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, subject to a premium of 10 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, and the Priority of the Undersigners' Business, are mutually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [158]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 21st July, 1883, at No. 8, Chancery Lane, at 2 P.M.
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.
Also,
A COTTAGE PIANO and a large French
MUSICAL BOX of 24 Tunes.
TERMS.—As usual.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [573]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th July, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS
"THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,"
Standing and being on all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, being that Portion of INLAND LOT No. 51, upon which the GERMAN CLUB formerly stood, and Sub-section A of Section B of Inland Lot No. 51, together with all the Out-buildings and the Appurtenances thereto held for the residue of the term of 999 years created by an Indenture of Crown Lease, dated the 16th January, 1856, at the appraised Crown Rent of \$120 per Annum.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Supreme Court House,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees;
or to the Undersigned,
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [565]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on
FRIDAY,
the 27th day of July, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises, No. 54, Wing Lok Street, By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.
All that Valuable Piece of GROUND measuring on the North and South 14 feet, East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 73. Held for 999 years from 21st May, 1867. Yearly Crown Rent \$24.68. On the above Piece of GROUND is erected the Valuable HOUSE known as No. 54, Wing Lok Street and House No. 123, Praya Central.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
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All that Valuable Piece of GROUND measuring on the North and South 14 feet, East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 73. Held for 999 years from 21st May, 1867. Yearly Crown Rent \$24.68. On the above Piece of GROUND is erected the Valuable HOUSE known as No. 54, Wing Lok Street and House No. 123, Praya Central.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [564]

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SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.
SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENARN."
—(10)—
VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.
French Embroidered, Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialties in BOOKS.
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.
FORTY CENTS EACH.
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Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.
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The Heart and its Functions.
Health in Schools.
Exercise and Training.
The House and its Surroundings.
Personal Appearance in Health and Disease.
The Skin and its Troubles.
Alcohol, its use and abuse.
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.
Dictionary of Mythology.
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.
The Secret of a Clear Head.
Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater.
Reasons why we believe the Bible.
Handy Classical Dictionary.
Familiar English Quotations.
Familiar Latin Quotations.
The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's Guide.
Moore's Lalla Rookh.
Handy Book of Synonyms.
Tourist's French Pronouncing Hand Book.
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The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.
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Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.
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La Province Chinoise du Yui-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOES.
CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES: Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND-BOOK-LETTER AND NOTE-PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
at a Cheaper Rate than can be had from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, and COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS.
A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.
GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET.
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND MARKERS.
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
JUST RECEIVED.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING—
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.
Cotton Trimming Lace.
Silk Handkerchief Border.
Silk Circular and Square Doylays.
and Black Silk Fichie.
Silk Parasol Cover.
Cotton Parasol Cover.
Silk Veil and Scarf.
Silk Collar and Cuffs.
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.
Silk Collar Breast Pointed.
Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.
and Black Silk Necktie.
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
Earrings to match the above.
Fancy Pendant.
Plain Chain Necklet.
Fancy Locket.
Fancy Bracelet.
Brooch (Love Knot).
" (Marguerite).
" (Slipper).
" (Circular).
" (Fan).
" (Lily).
Earrings to match the above.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.
S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [58]

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOES.
CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES: Very Cheap.
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